BOMBAY COURIER.

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IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER are meant and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE,

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public Offices in Communication with the Principal Collector of Surat, that the letters sent from Bombay, by the Post of the 17th ultimo, were stolen on the 20th ultimo in the Surat Districts, and it is requested that Duplicates of any letters so sent may be transmitted without delay.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
THOS. WILLIAMSON,
Secy. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
3d June, 1831.

[413]

NO. 367 OF 1831.
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday next, the 6th proximo, at Noon and thereafter until the whole be disposed of, Tenders will be received at this office, for Bills to be drawn on the Principal Collector of Surat, payable at that station and Broach, in even sums, to the extent of from four to six Lacs in Broach Rupees.

J. WEDDERBURN,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
ACCOUNTANT GEN.'S OFFICE.
30th May, 1830.

[432]

શરકારી જાહેર નામુ

[illegible]ેવું છે શુરતના પરેનશીપાલ કાલેકટર શાકેબ કુપર લખ્યુ કે તમારા પૈસાની શેકડા તેત્રીશ કુંડીઓ ચાર લાખ થશે તે જ લાખ શુકવી આપશે તે કુંડીઓનો અવેજ શુરતમાં તથા લખ્યુમાં મલશે એવી કુંડીઓ લેવા શાકુ જેકોબ પરપોજલ આપશે તે પરપોજલ આકોટેટ જંદરાલની કારીશમાં શોમવાર તારીખ ૬ માહે જુન સને ૧૮૩૧ ને દીને કલાક બાર વાગતે લેશેને તારપછી શથલી કુંડીઓ વેચાણ રહેશે તાંકુ શુકવા પરપોજલ લેશે ❀

તારીખ ૩૦ મે શન ૧૮૩૧

અંગરેજ મુકામ મુબાઇ ❀

I. M. G. ROBERTSON,
Actg. Depy. Per. Sec. to Govt.

ઇસ્તરી મકીર મય

કોલજે ખરત એસીય પીનજી પાંય મશેમગર મકેય યાંયપર ય ડીચા કડયાચ્યા શોમડા ધંય કુંડ્યા ચ્યાર મધપાણીય મચમલ્કે ઘર્ણ ત એતીય પ ત્યા કુંડ્યાચા એપય ખ રત પ મડોચ એકે પીજેય પશા કુંડ્યા ચ્યાપયા મગીતાં ચ્રેપી પ્રપો મય એતીય તે પ્રપોમય પચ્રેંગ્રેંગ મય મય યાંચે ઇમીમાંત શોમપગી તા ૬ મહે જીય ૩૧ ૧૮૩૧ ચે ચ્રેપી શોમપ્રકગી પ ત્યાપુકેં મયા કુંડ્યા પીમત તોં ઘર્ણ ત એતીય

તા ૩૦ મકે મે ૩૧ ૧૮૩૧

ઈગ્રજી જીા જીયઈ

R. MONEY,
Actg. Per. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

A MEETING will take place on Monday next the 6th inst. at the Green room, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the performance. The attendance of all Amateurs is requested. [417]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That sealed tenders will be received at this Office until Friday next the 9th instant, for the supply of Wax Cloth of different Colours to this department for one year, to Commence from 1st July next; the size and sample of the Pieces required may be seen at this office; no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

Published By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
FREDERIC BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. General.

BOMBAY,
GEN. POST OFFICE,
3d June, 1831.

[418]

NOTICE,—The Murat,hee and English Dictionary compiled by Capt Molesworth, assisted by Lieutenants T. and G. Candy, will be published on the 15th of June. Copies may be obtained from the Depository of the Native Education Society, Price 90 Rs. per Copy. Any Sheets that may have been lost by Gentlemen who have received them in monthly portions will be replaced, as far as can be done, upon a list of them being sent into the Depository Native Education Society.

R. MONEY,
[433] *Bombay, May 28th*, 1831.

GUARDIAN INSURANCE SOCIETY

MESSRS DIROM CARTER AND CO. Having been appointed Agents to the Guardian Insurance Society of Calcutta, beg to intimate that they are now red to grant Policies of Insurance for all descriptions of Sea risques

[402] *Bombay, 2nd June*, 1831.

ADVERTISEMENT

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature, that Probate of the last will and Testament of Joseph Pereira late of Bombay Portuguese inhabitant deceased, may be granted to Esparanca de Souza, and Pedro Domings Pereira the Executrix and Executor named in the said Will, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of June, 1831.

HENRY COLLINS,
PROCTOR.

AVIZO.

TENDO-SE feito applicaçaõ a Suprema Corte de Judicatura, para que a approvaçaõ do Testamento de JOZE PEREIRA Portuguez de Bombay ja defunto, fosse concedida a ESPERANCA DE SOUZA E PEDRO DOMINGOS PEREIRA, Executores do ditto defunto Todas as pessoas n'elle interessadas saõ por este avizados. Datado hoje 1°. dia de Junho 1831.

HENRY COLLINS.
PROCURADOR DO SUPPLICANTE.

[405]

A CARD.—DENNIS ALVYN, Painter, most respectfully begs to announce to the Public Community of Bombay that he has this day opened a Workshop, near the Mombadavi's Chokie, (facing the main Rood, where he intends to carry on the following business, on very moderate prices and at the shortest notice. viz. Painting of Carriages and Palanqueens, and Punkahs, and making lining, making and repairing of Violins, Guitars, and other musical Instruments, Browning of guns and Pistols, also repairing and putting new Stocks to Ditto, Making busts, either of chalk or wood, Painting and gilding picture frames, &c. He will also engage the Painting of Houses, and painting and embellishing sitting Rooms, and with flowered borders.

Bombay, 4th June, 1831.

[409]

A YOUNG MAN (a European) would be glad to proceed to England in attendance on a Family, or as Cuddy Servant. Direct to A. B. Courier Office.

[431]

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration, of all and Singular the goods, Chattels, rights, and credits of Pallanjee Rustomjee late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to Merwanjee Frumjee, grandson of the deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 3d day of June, 1831.

E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTOR.

[400]

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી પાલંનજી કુરાતંમજી શ્રી મુંબઇનો રહેવાશી હતો એની શરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનામુ લેવા શાકુ શ્રી મુંબઇની જુદીકેટરની શુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ મરનારનાં છોકરાનો છોકરો મેકેરવાંનજી કરામજી એ અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે —એ વાશતે શરવે લેઢો જેકોઇ એનાં ભાળશતા હોએ તેનાંઓને જાકેર થાએ —તારીખ ૩ જીજુન ૧૮૩૧ ❀

ઇ—શી—મરજીન

વકીલ

FIFTEEN RUPEES REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the King's Barracks on Monday morning last, a little half Spaniel and half Terrier Bitch, whoever will bring the dog to Lieut. Lucas of the Artillery, shall receive the above reward. She is of the following description: white with black marks, black ears, and a short white tail, and answers to the name of *Flora* or *Flo*, she is 7 years of age, and can be of little value to any person but the owner, who has brought her up from a little Pup.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1831. [407]

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૧૫ કુપીઆ ઇનામ

ગીઆ શોમવારે શવારના ઢીગ બરાકમાં થી અરધી ઇશપાની એલ તથા અરધી તેરીએર કુતરી ખોવાઇછે અગર ચોરાઇછે તે કુતરી જેકોઇ આરટેલીરીનો લેપ્રતેનનટ લુકાશ પાશે લાવશે તેને કુપર કકેલુ ઇનામ મલશે તે કુતરી શકેડ તે કુપર કારા દાગછે તથા કાંન કારાછે તથા શકેડ તુકુ પુછકુકે તેનુ નામ કલોરા અગર કલો કરીનેછે તે કુતરી વરશ ૩ નીછે તથા લોકાને ઠોરી કીમત જેવીછે પણ તેનો ધણી તેને બચપનથી લાવેલેછે ❀

તારીખ ૩ જી જુન ૧૮૩૧

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by public auction on Bombay green, on the 7th Instant, at 11 o'clock, for the benefit of those concerned, 800 Bundles of Nail Rods, and 400 Bundles of Iron Hoops, landed from the Runnymede, Captain WILDRIDGE, of London.

Bombay, 2d June, 1831.

[408]

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on Saturday the 11th Instant at 4 o'clock in the evening, an upper roomed House, built of chunam and sand stones, with its Ground Situated in Agarry road, No. 1, belonging to the estate of late Luzia de Souza. Terms, a Deposit of 30 per cent, is to be paid down by the purchaser.—Bombay, 4th June, 1831.

F. DE SILVA.
J. BARRETTO.
EXECUTORS.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Anction, on Saturday the 11th Instant at 4 o'clock P. M. an upper roomed House situated in Agiary lane, assessed No. 14, belonging to Mr IGNACIO BARRETO. Terms, a Deposit of 30 per cent, to be paid down by the purchaser.—Bombay, 4th June, 1831. [411]

A CARD.—MESSRS FORBES AND CO beg to announce that Mr. JOHN BOWMAN, is specially authorized with the sanction of Sir CHARLES FORBES, and Mr. JOHN STEWART, to use the Signature of their firm per Procuration.

Bombay, 1st June, 1831.

[406]

On MONDAY next, the 6th June,

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public Auction, in a Godown near their Premises, the following goods belonging to the Estate of Callianjee Champsey, Insolvent, by order of the Common Assignee, viz

1 Box of Fine Sugar, 135 Bags Soft Sugar, 65 Boxes of Cassia, 52 Boxes China Paper, 7 Boxes Harial, 1¼ Bale Cotton Yarn, 30 Boxes China Fire works, 50 Bags Coffee, 88 Tubs Sugar Candy, 2 Bundles Betel Nut, 8 Slabs of Tin, 1 Keg of Red Lead, 80 Kittasols, 3 Bales Alum, 22 Boxes of Benjamin, 5 Pr. Scales and Weights and Sundry other Articles [414]

આવતા શોમવારે તારીખ ૬ ઠી ન દીને કરીય બમેનજી તથા કુમપની જાકેર લીલાંકુ કરીને એનાંનાં કુકાનની નજદીક એક વખારછે તાંકાં વેચશે કેકલ કકેલો શાંમાન કલીઓનજી ચાંપશી નાદાર દેવાદારની જરકેઓમતનેછે તે કામેન આશાઢનાં કુકમથી વેચશે તેનો વે

૧ બાકશ શારી ખાંનનો—૧૩૫ કોઠલા ખાંનની—૬૫ બાકશ નજનાં—૫૨ બાકશ ચીનાજ કાગલનાં—૭ બાકશ કરતાલનાં —૧૧ ગાંશડી શુતરાકુ ગોરીઆંની—૩૦ બાકશ ચીનાજ આતશ બાજીનાં—૫૦ કોઠલી કારીની—૮૮ તબ શાકરનાં—૨ ગાંઠરા શોપારીનાં—૮ પતરાં તીનનાં—૧ કેગ લાલ રંગનુ—૮૦ છતરીઓ—૩ ગાં શડી કતકીની—૨૨ બાકશ લોબાંનનાં —૫ જોરા કાંટાનાં તથા જોખો તથા પર ચુટણ બીજો શાંમાંણ ❀

On WEDNESDAY next, the 8th Inst. FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. will sell by public Auction at their Rooms, Europe Chints, Ditto Shawls, White Jean, Course Red and Blue Woollens, Blankets, Europe Tobacco, China Ware, Buggy and Chariot Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Matchets, Iron Saucepans and Sundry other Articles.

AT NOON.

Several small Buggy and Saddle Horses.

[415]

FOR SALE.—A neat Buggy Horse and Harness complete, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to Sea.

Also,

A collection of small Medallions of celebrated characters in Black frames, and a Handsome French Clock.

Apply to FRITH BONANJEE and Co. [416]

FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO.—Have received by the H. C. S. Duke of Sussex and Chas. Kerr, the following works, annuals, &c. &c.

The Comic Offering.
Marryatt's Signals.
The Humourist.
The Iris.
" Literary Souvenir.
" Amulet.
" Landscape Annual.
" Keepsake.
" Remembrancer.
" Army List for January and February
" Navy List for January.
" Sporting Magazine.

[485] *Nesbit Lane, June 3d*, 1831.

A CARD.—A young man, lately arrived from England, overland, wishes to return in attendance on a Family, or Two Single Gentlemen. The most satisfactory references can be given. Apply to X. Y. Z. Courier office. [420]

NUMISMATICS.

TO BE SOLD, the following works.
Pellerin medailles des Rois et des Villes, 9 vols. elegantly bound.
Marsden on Oriental Coins, 1 vol. quarto.
Dissertazioni Numismatiche di Sestini, 6 vols. unbound.
Veterum Populorum et regum numi, 1 vol. elegantly bound.
Thesauri Fredericani, 1 vol. folio.
These works cost the owner a short time since 320 Rs. they are now offered for half that sum, the Plates are esteemed valuable. [397]

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, Will Sell by public Auction on Monday next the 6th Instant, at their Rooms, Sundry articles of Household Furniture, Consisting of Damask Couches, Tables, Chairs, Presses, Ottoman, Sideboard, Tea Caddy, Bussorah Carpets, Glass and Queen's Ware, Pictures, Books, &c. &c.

And at 12 o'clock will be put up a Barouche with a pair of Horses, and Harness, a Palanquin, Tents, &c. The above are the property of a Family, who have embarked for England.

Bombay, 4th June, 1831.

[398]

FOR SALE.—At the Warehouses of Messrs. John Gilder and Co. the following Superior Wines, &c. received from Messrs. Cockburn and Co. of London, vizt.

Pale and Brown Sherry to Messrs. Cockburn and Co's Constituents.....at Rs.	24	per doz.	
Do. Do. to others....at "	30	per doz.	
Pale Do 2d quality..at "	20	"	"
Old Port.....at "	20	"	"
Old Cogniac Pale and Dark Brandy.....at "	18	"	"
Whi key.....at "	20	"	"
neva.....at "	12	"	"
antia in pints ...at "	17	"	"
ort in Do.....at "	10	"	"

Bombay, 3d June, 1831.

[412]

"SHERRY AND PORT.

A few six dozen cases of the above Wines in quarts and pints for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. Forbes & Co. just imported per Universe, from Messrs. Hope, Bruce, & Co late Messrs. Bruce, Low, Hope & Co. of Leith, at Rs. 25 per dozen the former, and 20 per dozen the latter. Terms cash

Bombay, 3 June, 1831.

[408]

CALCUTTA SECOND LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of G. M.	10000	G. M.	10000	S Rs 160000
1 Do. of	5000		5000	8000
1 Do. of	2500		2500	40000
2 Do. of	1000		2000	32000
4 Do. of	500		2000	32000
8 Do. of	100		800	12800
16 Do. of	50		800	1-800
150 Do. of	10		1500	24000
1 Do. of	100	Tickets	800	12800
1 Do. of	50	ditto	400	6400
2 Do. of	20	ditto	320	5120
3 Do. of	10	ditto	240	3840
8 Do. of	5	ditto	320	5120
10 Do. of	4	ditto	320	5120
50 Do. of	2	ditto	800	12800
925 Do. of	1	ditto	7400	118400

1183. Prizes value Sicca Rupees 563200

Tickets and shares in the above Lottery are for sale with Frammorze Sorabjee at Messrs. Shotton & Co. at the following prices.

Whole Tickets Bombay Rupees 150 each.
Half " " " 78 "
Quarter " " " 40 "

(419) *Bombay, 4th June,* 1831.

CALCUTTA 2D LOTTERY OF 1831.

UNDER the same scheme as last, Capital prize of 10,000 Gold-mohurs. A few Tickets in the above Lottery are for Sale at 150 Rupees each by Muncherjee Pestonjee at the Office of Dadabhoy Pestonjee in Fort, where also the scheme of the same may be inspected. [428]

SECOND CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OF 1831.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. Beckwith and CO. at Rs. 150 each, cash. *May 20th* 1831. [425]

TO BE LET.—A Commodious Upper Romed Airy Bungalow, with a large Compound and Out houses, Cook Room, Stable, and Bathing Rooms, situated at Chowpatty near the Bridge. For Particulars Apply to Messrs Tyabjee and Co. [434]

TO BE LET.—The Upper Roomed and Cool House, situated without the Fort on Baboola's Tank, lately occupied by Mr. Oakes, to be entered in immediately.

Ditto, Ditto, within the Fort, attached to the General Paymaster's Office, to be entered in immediately. For further particulars,

Apply to DADABHOY PESTONJEE, in the fort.

Bombay, 4th June, 1831. [422]

NOTICE.—Catalogues of J. J. FLEURY'S extensive collection of Cheap Books, may be had *gratis* at his Library, No. 67, Cossitollah, Calcutta, They shall be sent even to the most distant stations, free of expence to applicants. [424]

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, A very superior, substantial Building, lately occupied as the Mess House of the Regiment of Artillery at Matoongha, in excellent repair and elegible as a dwelling House, with outhouses attached, and a considerable extent of excellent Garden or Batty ground adjacent held at a quit rent from Government of one Rupee per annum.

Further particulars may be obtained, and a plan of property be seen, on reference to Major Manson, President of the Artillery Regimental Mess Committee.

Bombay, 24th May, 1831.

[421]

જાહીર•નામો

એક•ધણી•નામી•મજબુત•હવેલી•હાલ શ્રી•માટુંગા•મધેના•નોકખાના • રીજમેટ ના•જમણવાર•શારુ•લીધેલી•હતી•અને • શારી•શમરાવેલીછે•અને•રેહેવા • જોગા • તથા•તેની•લગતી•બીજાં•છાપરાં • તથા• આશપાશની•મોટી•વીશાલ•અને•શારી• બાગાઇ•ની•અથવા • જીરાઇ•ની • જમીન • શરકારમાથી•વરશ ૧ નો•રુપીઓ ૧ લેખે લાડે•લીધછિ તે વેચવાનીછે•બીજરે•બીજુ કંઇ•પુછવુ•હોએ•અથવા•તે•બેરો•જોવાં• હોએતો•નોકખાના • રીજમેંટની • જમણ વારી•શલાના•મોખી•મેજર•માંશન•શાહેબ પાશે • જવુ—તારીખ ૨૪ મી•મેએ•શંને ૧૮૩૧ શ્રી•મુંબઇ

जाहेर नामा

एक बहुतनामि मजबुत हवेली सांप्रत माटुंग्या मधिल तोफखाना री जिमेंटाचे जेवणा वळीस्तव घेतली होति आणी चांगली साकारलेली आणि राहाण्या योग्य व त्याचा लगतिं दुसरा छापरिं व आसपासील मोठी विशाळ आणि सुंदर बागाइति का. वा जिराइति जमीन सरकारांतुन सालीना रुा १ प्रमाणे भाउयाने घेत ली आहे ता वीकायाची आहे सीवा य दुसरें काहिं पुसणे असल्यास को वा तिंघरे वगैरे पाहायाचीं असल्या स तोफखाना रोजीमेंटाची जेवण स मेंतील प्रमुख मेजर मांसन साहेब यांजकडेस जावें ताा २४ मेये सन १८३१ मुकाम मंबई

STOLEN, From the Government Institution in the Camp near Poona in the month of November last, a gold Chronometer by Earnshaw No. 2108 or 240, the former being the, number of the Chronometer, and the latter the number of the same upon an improved construction. Any person or persons bringing the same to the Editors of the Gazette or the Courier, Bombay, or to the Government Institution at the Sungum near Poona, or leading to the discovery of the same, will be handsomely rewarded. [423]

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Very Fine London Particular Madeira, from Messrs. Scott Loughnan Penfold and Co.....Rs.	300	per Hhd.
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Do. Do. Do.....Do.	200	per Hhd.
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[427] *Bombay, 4th June,* 1831.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE, No. XII. CONTENTS ORIGINAL.—1. Bear Fighting. 2. —Wild-fowl Shooting.—3. Race course Query.—4. Hubbeeb ul Hissan on the diseases of Horses and their Remedies.—5. Meerut Races.—6. First Ahmedabad meeting over a new course.—7. Wood cocks in India.—8. Nimrod in the East to the Editor of the O. S. M.—9. *Song* "Follow, Follow."—10. Hog Hunting near Poona.—11. The Indian Badger, (*with a lithographed sketch*)—12. Performances of Sackcloth.—13. The Steeple Chase.—14. Kurnaul Races.—15. A. Pongo Picnic.—16. *Song*, "Oh! we will run through pleasure's round."—17. Stable Tricks.—18. The Bison.—19. *Song*, "I know where the Nectars of Earth are bright."—20. Witness to the Editor.—21. Arsenic, a medicine for horses SELECTIONS.—22. Hunting.—23. Celebrated Race Horses.—24 On the Foot of the Horse and Shoeing.—25. Of the vicious Habits and Propensities of Horses. —RACING CALENDAR, &c. &c.

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SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

THE Quarterly Army List, corrected to the end of April.

PRICE Rs. 3.

[426]

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Bombay, 2d June, 1831.

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THE SHIP EARL OF ELDON, of 550 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, Commander, daily expected. This Ship is now on her first voyage, has a Poop with excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to RITCHIE, FINLAY AND CO.

Rampart Row, 1st June, 1831.

[401]

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Apply to the COMMANDER, on board, or at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, AND CO.

Bombay, 1st May, 1831.

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GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23d May, 1831.

No. 202.—The following promotions are made.

Medical Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon J. Inglish M. D. to be Surgeon, Vice Conwell deceased.—Date of Rank 6th July, 1830.

Senior Assistant Surgeon G. H. Davis to be Surgeon, Vice Paton retired.—18th August, 1830.

No. 203.—Ensign F. Jackson, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 204.—The leave to the Neelgherry Hills granted to Lieutenant D. C. Graham of the 19th Regt. Native Infantry, under date the 29th November last for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 205. The following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant J. E. Lang, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Brigade Major at Hursole, from the 25th ultimo, during the absence of Captain Macan on duty.

Lieutenant H. H. Hobson, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant, from the 25th ultimo, during the absence of Lieutenant Lang on duty.

No, 206. At the recommendation of the Major General Commanding the Forces the following temporary arrangements are confirmed.

Lieutenant C. G. G. Munro, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to assume the Command of the detachments stationed in the Southern Sequestered Districts, from the date of the departure of Captain Down to the Presidency, on Sick Certificate.

Lieutenant A. P. LeMessurier, of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment which marched to Broach on the 3d instant, consisting of 300 Rank and file.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May, 1831.

No. 207. The following appointment is made.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieutenant W. Scott, to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee Language. Date of Appointment, 5th May.

No. 208. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council having been pleased by a resolution in the General Department to place the post Office at Poona under the Junior Principal Collector, Captain P. D. Ottey the Deputy Post Master is placed at the disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces from the 15th Proximo.

No. 209. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased by a resolution in the General Department to appoint Assistant Surgeon J. Fortnom, to be Civil Surgeon at Sholapoor, vice Dalgairns who has proceeded to England on sick Certificate.

Bombay Castle, 26th May, 1831.

No. 210. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 19th January last No. 5 of 1831, be published in General Orders.

Par. 1. It has been brought to our notice that the Military Auditor General, the Commissary General, and the Adjutant and Quarter Master General at your Presidency, draw certain Regimental allowances, in addition to their respective salaries, and the Pay of their Rank, contrary to the practice in use, in [illegible]

2. We direct that on the Death or removal of officers respectively holding those appointments, the Regimental allowances be discontinued. The Commissary General, The Adjutant General and the Quarter Master General be thereafter allowed only the Pay (or subsistance) of their Regimental Rank; with the salaries annexed to their respective appointments.

The Adjutant and Quarter Master General of the Bengal Army being allowed when actually in the field to draw the full Batta of their rank in addition to their Pay and Staff Salary. We direct that the same indulgence be extended to the Adjutant and Quarter Master General of your army, whenever they may be actually in the field.

Bombay Castle, 27 May, 1831.

No. 211. In reference to the General order No. 59, dated 8 Feb 1830, paragraph 11 it is hereby directed that no Indents from Departments for new Tents or Doolies shall be passed but under the signature of the Quarter Master General of the army: the same rule will also apply to Indents for Barrack Furniture except in the case of public Offices and Hospitals.

Bombay Castle, 28 May, 1831.

No. 212. Surgeon J. Walker M. D. having arrived at the Presidency on the 27th ultimo, to assume charge of the Medical Store Department at the Presidency, in conformity with General Order No. 123, dated 26th March last.

No. 213. The Division order issued by Brigadier General Kennett under date the 12th April last, directing Assistant Surgeon Scott to take charge until further orders, of the duties of the Civil Surgeon at Ahmedabad on the requisition of the Political Commissioner in Guzerat, is confirmed.

No. 214. Lieutenant Colonel S. Whitehill, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his Rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors. Date of arrival at Bombay 11th May 1831.

Bombay Castle, 30 May, 1831.

No. 215. The following appointments are made in the Department of the Adjutant General of the Army, to have effect from the 5th Instant.

Assistant Adjutant General J. Keith, to be Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, with the Official Rank of Major.

Captain C. Hagart, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, is confirmed in that appointment.

Captain John Fawcett, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Acting Deputy Adjutant General of the Army.

No. 216. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts of letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors be published in General Orders.

Letter No. 43. dated 29th September, 1830.

Para. 1. The undermentioned Officers belonging to your Establishment have been permitted to remain in this Country for the further period stated against their respective Names.

Lieutenant Clements Blood, six Months.

Ensign W. Topham, and Assistant Surgeon Foulerton until the sailing of the first Company's Bombay Ships of the ensuing season.

2. We have permitted Surgeon Alexander Paton, late of your Establishment, to retire from the Company's service from the 17th August 1830.

Letter No. 44, Dated 6th October, 1830.

We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel D. H. Bellasis, of your Establishment, to remain in this country for the further period of twelve months.

Letter No. 47, Dated 27th October, 1830.

Para. 1. We have extended the Furlough of Lieutenant Colonel William Morison of your Establishment for the space of six months.

2. Ensign G. F. Fenwick, late of your Establishment, has been permitted to resign the Company's service. His resignation takes effect from the 22d September. 1830.

Letter No. 49, Dated 24th Nov. 1830.

Para. 1. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Lieut. Colonel S. Whitehill, By the Hythe in March next. Ensign Edward Ross Elwall.

2. We have permitted Lieut. George Constable of your Establishment to remain in this country the further period of six months.

Letter No. 50, Dated 15th December, 1830.

Para. 1. We have permitted Lieutenant W. Maunsell to return to his duty on your Establishment.

2. We have permitted the undermentioned Persons belonging to your Establishment to remain in this country for the further periods stated against thier respective names.

Captain Charles Walter, until the departure of the first ships of the season.

Apothecary Dodd six months.

Letter No. 51, Dated 29th December, 1830.

Para. 1. We have permitted Lieutenant D. A Malcolm to return to his duty on your Establishment overland. Lieutenant Macolm has been informed that his Pay will commence only from the date of his reaching your Presidency, or that of joining his Regiment.

2. Lieut. Col. J. S. R. Drummond of your Establishment, has been granted a further extension of his Furlough for the space of six months.

3. Lieut. Col. A. Campbell belonging to the Artillery on your Establishment, has been likewise granted an extension of his furlough for the space of twelve months.

4. We have permitted Captain Andrew Hare late of your Establishment to retire from the Company's service from the 12th September, 1829.

No. 217. The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts paragraphs 1 a 6 of a dispatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors dated the 7th of January last, No. 3 of 1831, be published in General orders.

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ed not to stir, in order to deprive Austria of every pretext of interference by force. It is remarked, in fact, that all the movements have taken place in the countries situated beyond the Po. The complete deliverance of Bologna, and the formation of a provisional Government in this great and populous city, is hitherto the only fact that we can give as certain; and this fact seems alone sufficient to give to the Italian Revolution the fairest chances of success. Bologna, the second city of the Pontifical dominions, has carried with it the Mark of Ancona and all the country situated between the Appenines and the Sea. It is said that Generals Lecchi and Fontaneili have been placed at the head of the troops. Both commanded Italian divisions in the armies of Napoleon."

The *Constitutionnel* states, that the Government had received no deputation from Italy, but merely two telegraphic dispatches from Lyons; but that a courier.

"Has been dispatched to the Nuncio of the Pope at Paris, to announce the election of the Supreme Pontif; that this courier arrived here on Saturday, and confirmed the news from Bologna and Reggio, announcing that the insurrection had broken out at once in several other towns of Romagna, as Imola, Remini, and some others. But this courier of the Nuncio relates, that, on his arrival at Modena, he found the gates shut, and horses were brought to him out of the town."

On the other hand, the *Gazette de France* positively contradicts the accounts of the *Constitutionnel*:—

"We are authorised," says that journal, "to make known, that the Nuncio of the Pope has received no courier besides the one who brought the news of the election of his Holiness; and that it is nowise correct that a courier has brought, as the *Constitutionnel* announces, news of the insurrection in Romagna to the Nuncio."

This paper, however, which seems as anxious to diminish as the *Constitutionnel* is to magnify the Italian insurrection, admits that there had been disturbances on the right bank of the Po. The Italians in Paris were prepared for an insurrection breaking out on the 8th of February.

The *Journal des Debats* gives the accounts of the *Constitutionnel* in a more condensed shape.

It would not be safe, at present, to hazard any opinion with respect to what has occurred in Italy. As the Italians in Paris, who take the title of [illegible] were in expectation of an insurrection breaking out on the 8th, it is probable [illegible] attempts have been made, but with what success time must show.—*Mor. Chro.*

It is a curious fact, that the French Minister of Finance and the English Chancellor of the Exchequer presented, this year, their respective budgets on the same day,—namely, Friday last.

The amount of the estimated expenditure, in both cases, is not very different, the English expenditure, being 46,850,000*l.*, and the French 1,177,151,035f., or about 47,000,000*l.* sterling. In almost every thing else the points of contrast in the two budgets are more remarkable than those of resemblance. Our proposed supplies this year, for instance, very vary little from those of the last. The expenditure in France, on the contrary, has been raised more than 8,000,000*l* sterling, or nearly a fifth. The interest of the debt, both fixed and floating, in France, together with the civil list and all other permanent charges, amounts only to 358,000,000f., or somewhat more than 14,000,000*l.* sterling, whereas ours exceeds 30,000,000*l.* Our sinking fund is reduced almost to nothing, whereas the sinking fund of France amounts to 81,000,000f., or 3,200,000*l.*, being about a third of the interest of the debt. In the French budget of the Interior, we have charges for the support of the clergy, for the administration of the provinces, for roads and bridges, and other items, which would have amounted formerly to 8,000,000f. a year, none of which are paid out of the British Treasury. In the Ministry of Justice we find an expense of 48,000,000f., or nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling, a very small portion of which figures in the general expenditure of Great Britain. Nothing can be more strikingly contrasted than the pay of our Judges and that of the Judges in France. The provincial Judges in France live upon 1,200f., or 50*l.* a year; and even the Paris Judges have salaries only of 6,000f., or 240*l.* The Counsellors, or Judges of the Royal Courts, enjoy salaries of 2,500f. a year. We need not mention the difference between this allowance and that of the English Judges. The difference is as striking between the numbers of the former and that of the latter.

It is pleasing to see the amount of money devoted this year to internal improvements in France. Prince Polignac had intended to apply the savings resulting from a proposed reduction of the Five per Cents. to Four, to internal improvements. The funds have since fallen to such an extent, as to render any hope of such a reduction very distant, but M. Laffitte proposes to apply nearly 2,000,000*l.* sterling to the making and repair of roads,—a most necessary object, for the roads of France are now in a disgraceful state for a civilized country.

The manner in which the French Government intend to provide ways and means for the extraordinary expenditure of 219,773,700f. (or nearly 9,000,000*l.*), is by treasury bonds, and the sale of wood on the Government domains.

We looked with some interest to observe whether the new Government of France had made any change in the provisions for the church, and are happy to find that no spoliation of the inferior clergy is proposed in the Minister's speech, whatever may be done by members of the Chamber. The Cardinals and Prelates are, however, deprived of the allowances formerly granted them above the stipulated salary of Bishops.—*The Times, February 15th.*

The Irish agitators, now under indictment for sedition, seem to be rather "fidgetty" about the matter, and are beginning to writhe and wriggle, and shift from one leg to another, like broken-down or over-driven beasts. O'Connell, and, we believe, most of his companions, had demurred to several counts of the indictment, admitting, by implication, that they were guilty of the acts charged against them, but denying (by their demurrer) that such acts were illegal.

Mr. O'CONNELL had all along treated the Lord Lieutenant's proclamations as illegal, and had boasted of keeping within the letter of the law in every one of his own proceedings; and in that notorious "letter" to the people, for which the printers of the *Freeman's Journal* and of the *Morning Register* were served by the Attorney-General with attachments, Mr. O'Connell, or whoever wrote under his name, flourished away, and bullied about the arrests of himself and his brother agitators being contrary to law, and so forth.

Next came the necessity of making real fight, and of handling some weapons of more prowess in the Court of King's Bench than abuse and foul scurrility. Pleading guilty to certain counts of the indictment, they demurred, as above described, to several others. The demurrers would be decided by the learned Judges, who by possibility might not like the construction of the act of Parliament (10 Geo. iv.) from the text book of an O'Connel speech. Now the effect of a decision adverse to the traversers in that case would be, that any trial before a jury would become superfluous, and that sentence of fine and imprisonment might at once be pronounced by the Court.

We need not say that such a result of the manful bravadoes launched by Mr. O'Connell against the law, and the King's Government, would hardly serve the reputation, or political influence, or general projects, of that learned but very unquiet gentleman: as the day of argument drew near, therefore, it is little wonder if he and his associates gave way to troublesome forebodings, which exhibited themselves in a simultaneous effort to change the whole form of their defence, to withdraw the demurrers, and plead "guilty" to every part of the indictment.

The gain by such an operation might be two-fold, as the Attorney-General has stated, [illegible] be enabled to put off their trials [illegible] shit or another, until next June, or [illegible] November, term. 2d. They would have all the intermediate time to continue and extend their turbulent practices, until they had brought the country to such a pitch of excitement, that no jury would dare to find them guilty, at the risk of having their own throats cut, or their houses burned over them while they slept.

From the Dublin papers of Saturday it appears that the motion was granted by the Court under certain conditions, calculated to defeat the purpose of the indefinite delay.—*Times, February 10.*

The *Actæon*, 26 guns, Captain the Hon. W. F. Grey, was launched on Monday last from the Dock-yard. The day being fine, a great number of persons were assembled: two bands of music were in attendance, and the ship went off at half-past one in fine style, amidst the reiterated cheers of the spectators on shore and seamen on board, while the bands were playing the national air. The *Actæon* was constructed and built under the direction of the School of Naval Architecture, and is considered by all naval men here as a very beautiful and effective ship. Every thing appears maintained to ensure a complete man of war, with a great degree of symmetry and elegance in her exterior appearance; in short, this little ship reflects the highest credit on the establishment from which she emanated, and her scientific projector. Several experiments are to be tried on board the *Actæon*; a new rudder, by Captain Lihou; the lightning conductors, by Mr. Harris; and a new windlass, invented by Mr. Pierce, master of the *Ganges*. Captain Lihou's rudder is fitted on a plan strikingly superior to the old mode; it possesses the advantage of easier steerage, and a reduction of the back-water—objects tending to increase the velocity of sailing. Its utility also consists in giving a ship the means within herself of repairing and re-shipping her rudder, in case of damage, with the greatest facility, under any circumstances at sea, or on a foreign coast were resources are not at hand; instead of incurring the danger, expense, and loss of valuable time, hitherto necessary, by being obliged to deviate from her destination, in order to get into the nearest friendly port, to have recourse to a foundry, which is sometimes very difficult to be met with off a home station; the necessity to dock or heave down a ship to clear the gougings of the broken rudder-irons is totally removed by this mode of fitting, which has been most highly reported on in a survey held by order of the Lords of the Admiralty by a committee of naval officers at Woolwich, on the *Raleigh*, similarly fitted; and would have proved of material service recently, when the *Barham* and *Winchester*, two flag ships, on the West India station, and the *Opossum* packet, with mails and treasure on board, lost their rudders. Captain Lihou, of the Royal Navy, the inventor of the important improvement, is fitting the *Vindictive*, a cut-down 74, and several other ships at the various sea-ports of the kingdom. The lightning conductors, as fitted on Mr. Harris's plan, are formed by two laminæ of copper, made to overlap each other, so as to form one continuous line of metal from the spindle of the vane to the step of the mast, where it is made to intersect with another line of metal communicating with the keelson bolts; and that there may be a sufficient communication with the masts and the sea to ensure the electric fluid's being carried quietly off, in the event of the ships being struck, there is a line of metal from the mast partners to the side at each mast, which communicates to the bolts of one of the iron knees, and others that are driven for the purpose; from the bowsprit the metal is continued from the bed to the sea, down the stem, and from the mizen mast under the deck, down the stern post. The advantage of conductors being fitted in this manner is evident, from the impossibility of any derangement taking place, under any circumstance, so that the ship is always prepared, without the possibility of injury, to conduct the fluid to the sea. The windlass of Mr. Pearce appears, according to the opinion of the most experienced seamen, to offer many advantages. This windlass has two barrels, which are easily thrown in and out of geer, as circumstances may require. The barrels are worked by a bevel wheel, that communicates with the spindle of a capstan on the lower deck, so that the barrels may be worked singly or together, and by which one cable can be hove in, the other wore; at the same time it saves all the men at the nippers, while those employed are entirely out of the way of fighting the guns or working the ship.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

It was the intention of Mr. O'CONNELL to leave Dublin on Monday, for the purpose of attending his duties in Parliament; but the Attorney-General having joined issue on the demurrer pleaded to a number of the counts in the indictment for conspiracy, the Liberator has been obliged to remain on the other side of the Channel, greately to his own dislike and the convenience of the House of Commons. Monday next has been fixed for discussing the demurrer; and it is not improbable that even the great question of Reform may be got over in the member's absence.

Although Mr. O'CONNELL did not leave Dublin on Monday, there was a procession all the same, which went off very quietly. The weather in Ireland has been very cold, and the snow as deep as it has been here: which has perhaps served to cool the blood of the Repealers. There has been a meeting of the infancy of Dublin, to express its approbation of Mr. O'Connell and the Repeal. Some of the speakers (he lispers would be the proper word) were not above eight years of age. Mr. O'Connell attended the meeting of these suckling patriots, and pronounced an address to them, in which he spoke of cutting through rocks with diamonds.

The merchants and bankers of Dublin have presented an address of warm congratulation to the Marquis of Anglesey; and no fewer than one hundred and fifty of the members of the Irish bar have declared against the Repeal. Lord Anglesey has moreover had a levee, which was most numerously attended, and at which two actual living Catholic Bishops appeared to offer their respects to a nobleman whom the member for Waterford had denounced as a renegade, an enemy of Ireland, and, what was unkindest of all, as a Welshman!

The run on the banks has for the most part ceased. The accounts, however, from the towns in the South, describe the run as still continued with as much zeal and alacrity as the means of the parties permit. It may be reasonably anticipated, as these means are not great, it will soon cease altogether.

The tone of the French, the Government now as well as the people, becomes morewar like. We hope their acts will not keep pace with their words. "We do not fear war," said M. Mauguin, one of the most popular deputies of the Chamber, in a discussion on the interference respecting Belgium, which took place on Friday last.

"And if Belgium should offer herself, I would say, even at the risk of war, 'Accept her.' *It would be a deadly war, I know, but it would be to the honour, to the glory of France.* And besides, who would dare to attack us? Would it be Russia? She has Poland and Turkey to contend with. Would it be Austria? She knows that with 50,000 men we should give her occupation in Italy. Would it be England? With steam-boats we could carry arms and battalions into Ireland."

The English of this is, that, to accomplish the favourite object of their territorial cupidity—to make the Rhine once more the boundary of France—there is no hazard that France ought not to encounter, and no wrong which she would not attempt.

M. MAUGUIN'S statements have been echoed by a still more powerful voice—that of M. de Lafayette. The excellent Marquis has asked how regenerated France can be bound by the treaty that united Belgium to Holland. Upon the same principle, regenerated France may shake off the obligations of all the treaties entered into by her past rulers, usurping or hereditary. If, whenever a state changes the character of its internal relations, it is to be held as dispensed from the observance of those conventions that, previous to the change, had been made with third parties, there can remain no force nor faith in any international agreement.

The question of Polish independence will soon be solved. If the revolt be one in which the mass of the people take an honest interest, the first encounter, whatever be its issues, will but inflame its spirit. If only a few of the more mercurial and aspiring of the population of the capital and its environs are anxious to throw off the yoke of Russia, the Balkan-crosser can encounter but small opposition in putting them down. The continued disputes among the directing parties of the state are unfortunate. According to one account, General Clopicki had again resigned the Dictatorship into the hands of the Diet, which assembled on the 19th of January: according to another, he had been reinvested with full power, and had sent a new deputation to St. Petersburg. He is described as suspected of treachery. A popular revolution seldom fails to call forth or to form great men, but in the first movements people do not know where to look for them.

DIEBITSCH has issued two proclamations—one addressed to the Polish people, another to the Polish troops. The old rule, *parcere subjectis, debeliare superbis*—clemency to those who submit, punishment to those who resist—forms the burden of both. If the country remain quiet, it will not be pillaged—the exactions will be levied in a legal away: if it offer any opposition to the march of its masters, they will be levied in a military way. Of the two extremities, perhaps, the military is the preferable. The General is not sparing of epithets nor scrupulous in the application of them. The revolters are of course traitors, rebels, everything that is bad. We make but small account of these documents. The war is not to be decided by paper pellets. The Lithuanians, it would appear, have not joined the rest of the Poles. If any remonstrances have been made to Russia, on the subject of the breach of those treaties by which that Power was bound to give a free constitution to Poland, they do not appear to have been productive of any effect. Throughout the proclamation, General DIEBITSCH speaks of revolt as a case of mutiny and riot merely of a few troops and a few towns. We do not know whether in this he states the case at it has been represented to the Russian authorities, or whether it be merely a diplomatic *ruse* to hoodwink the rest of Europe to the character of the ensuing struggle. It may arise from both causes. We suspect that the Russians, like ourselves, do not know the extent of the insurrection; and they are not willing to tell all they know.

On the subject of Poland, some curious particulars are stated in that speech of M. de LAFAYETTE to which we have alluded in another place when speaking of the affairs of France.

"Long ago," said the Marquis, "the instinct of the great Frederick revealed to him the dangers of the partition of Poland. He only yielded to the instances of the Empress of Russia. *He told me so himself.* Austria—and here I do not refer you to a liberal Government—has often entertained the same impression, and, if I am rightly informed, has recently expressed it, through M. Metternich, the least liberal of all the Austrian Ministers."

A splendid juvenile ball was given at the Pavilion on Thursday night. The little-great party amounted to 41 happy individuals. The invitations to the parents requested them to bring all the younger branches of the family from four to fourteen.

It is confidently stated in the best-informed circles, that the recent conference of Ministers with his Majesty, on the subject of the important questions of Retrenchment and Parliamentary Reform, were most satisfactory.—*Morning Cronicle.*

Much has been said relative to the late visit of the Duke of Wellington at Brighton. The following will, however, set at rest all speculation as to the political nature of the Duke's journey. His Majesty invited a military party to meet his Grace at dinner; after the removal of the cloth, his Majesty, having filled a bumper, said, "The King of England knows nothing of politics except when in his closet. He now gives the health of the 'Great Captain of the Age—his Grace the Duke of Wellington." This judicious remark answered a double purpose; it operated to convince the Duke that his Majesty's confidence in the present Ministry was impregnable; and it also served to convince Earl Grey and his colleagues, that the Royal trust reposed in them had not "moulted one feather."—*Brighton Guardian.*

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—The first meeting of the College of Physicians was held on Tuesday evening. Among the more distinguished visitors, were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Earl Stanhope, Lord Tenterden the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Baron Vaughan, Mr. Justice Park, Mr. Justice James Parke, the Attorney-General, Mr. C. W. Wynn, together with many literary gentlemen. Sir Henry Halford read a paper on "the effect of diseases upon the mental faculties." In the course of it, the learned President stated, in illustration of his remarks on the duty of physicians, where no doubt was entertained of the fatal nature of their patient's disease, that the Duke of Wellington had been informed of the dangerous state of his Majesty's complaint as early as the 27th April. The fact, however, "was not communicated to the King; nor was it deemed advisable, for the sake of the Royal patient, that the information of it should be disseminated in any way from which it was likely to be conveyed to him. It was not until the month of May that he had an opportunity of explaining to his Majesty the nature of the disease; and this opportunity was furnished by the inquiries of his Majesty himself, who desired that he might be informed of the cause of the sufferings he endured. The King, upon learning the danger of the disorder, immediately prepared himself for death. Having set his house in order, he received the sacrament, and, from the administration of that holy office, declared that he had received the greatest comfort and consolation. Nothing could be more happy than this disposition of his Majesty's mind; and he (Sir H. Halford) then betook himself to explaining, as favourably as possible, every new symptom which the disorder presented. By pursuing this course, his Majesty's cheerfulness was preserved, and he died without being dis-

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turbed by the prospect of approaching dissolution. Indeed, it might be said of his Majesty, as it had been said of one of the Roman Emperors, that he appeared not to have died, but rather to have fallen into a deep and placid slumber."

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY—The seventh Annual Meeting of proprietors took place on Monday at the Company's office, in King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street. The report stated, that the Company's establishment had been brought in order; and Sir E. Parry, to whom the Colonial Government had given assurances of support, had arrived in Australia. The territories of the Company will be about a million of acres, of which they already occupy 400,000. Their stock is 25,000 sheep, in good condition, 2000 cattle, and 250 horses. The wool sent home last year produced 7255*l.*; which, with other sources of income, made a total receipt of 10,060*l.* Since the formation of the Company, 200,884*l.* has been subscribed, in shares. There has been expended—for sheep, 68,200*l.*; for horses, 10,755*l.*; for cattle, 14,533*l.*; making, with other outlays, the total expenditure 207,958*l.* A motion for allowing 300*l.* a year to Directors, as a remuneration for their punctual attendance, was agreed to. By the new colonial regulations, the Company are empowered to sell the land granted to them. The Chairman (Mr. J. A. Smith, the Governor) stated, that many labourers who had been sentenced to transportation by the Special Commissions, for machine breaking, would be sent to the colony; but that the Directors, instead of securing their services, would write to the agents on the subject. Perhaps this is the best appropriation of the miserable machine-breakers; but surely it was not the tender intention of the law to render the place of punishment the scene of a new and improved condition of life to the banished!—and will not the fear of being indiscriminately mixed up with persons so disgraced, prevent the voluntary emigration of labourers who have violated no law?

KILKENNY ELECTION. Lord Duncannon's appointment to the Woods and Forests creates a vacancy in the representation of the county of Kilkenny. His Lordship will, it is said, be opposed by the Honourable Colonel Butler, brother of the Earl of Kilkenny. Colonel Butler is a Repealer.

THE COAST BLOCKADE—This department of the Naval Service is ordered to be abolished; and the Talavera, 74, in the Downs, and Hyperion, 42, at Newhaven, to be paid off, with 195 officers, and about 3000 seamen. The Coast Guard, or Preventive Men, a civil force similarly organized, and employed upon the same duty as the Blockade, is to be increased. The saving to the country by this alteration is calculated to exceed 200,000*l.* a year.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

LORD RIVERS.—The death of Lord Rivers is now supposed not to have been accidental. It is stated that his Lordship suffered severe losses at a gaming-house on the night before he quitted home. The late Lord Rivers, to prevent the family estate from being injured by his nephew's losses at play, bequeathed to him only 4000*l.* a year: and the bulk of his property, amounting to 40,000*l.* a year, to trustees, for the benefit of the son of the late deceased nobleman, who succeeds to the title.

NEW STRINGED INSTRUMENT.—A new instrument of the violin class has been lately invented by a French amateur, which he proposes to name the *Contralto*, because it will occupy the same place among the stringed instruments at present used in an orchestra, as the contralto or countratenor voice does in a choir. The name is, perhaps, a good one; but the inventor is, we think, unfortunate in the reason he gives for his selection. The new-invented instrument is a *low* alto; and, it called contralto, must derive its appellation from being, in respect to the common alto or viola of the orchestra, what the contrabasso or double base is to the common base or violoncello.—"In a quartet or sextet," says the inventor, "there is no objection to two violins." But then the contralto will be substituted with great advantage for the second viola, a part often inaudible; will it diminish the intensity of the low notes produced by using two violincellos—an inconvenience which able composers have avoided most frequently only by depriving the violoncello of its true character, and which Mr. Onslow has been so sensible of, that, in his last quintet, he has seemed to hint at the very instrument now proposed, by writing a principal part for a *violoncello-alto*. Such an instrument as is here proposed, we are inclined to think, would be a useful addition to the orchestra, though we are not quite disposed to reject the second violins; and we doubt very much whether the violincello-players will be grateful for the relief it offers them.—*Harmonicon.*

POLITICAL THEATRICALS IN PARIS.—Mr. Cobbett has a son at Paris, who supplies him pretty regularly with letters from that city for his weekly pamphlet. The following extract is from one of them, published in the *Political Register* of this morning. "This place is so lively, that it is constantly producing something in some shape or other, in derision of despotism and declaratory of their fervent love of liberty and of equality which belongs to the brave nation of which it is the capital. The suppression of the press gives more importance to the theatres; and if the theatres be put down, caricatures arise in such a way that they cannot be touched. But the theatres are now playing, in reality, a great game, which has brought the Government to the point of reducing their liberty even more than that of the press. I must first inform you, that the cause of this is, the mode in which Napoleon is represented, and even his son, and the numerous and admiring audiences which these representations attract. 'Napoleon' is now played in eight different theatres, 'Le Fils de l'Homme' infuor, and 'Marshal Brune' has just made its appearance. The plays of Napoleon enlarge and improve successively; they take different periods of his life, so that, in seeing them all, you almost see his whole history; but it is in the the political part which can be applied now, in which they improve most, and by which they become most popular: and the last which has come out, puts these words into his mouth, on his return from Elba;—'The chamber of Deputies is unworthy of the nation; I dissolve them;—The Chamber of Peers is interested in returning to the feudal laws: I abolish them.' This passage is cheered, and even encored. In this play, the personages of the restoration who are hateful, are not spared. It is the most wholly political, and at the same time most interesting, dramatic performance I ever saw. Now, the way this is to be put an end to is, by passing a law, which is to take effect in a very few days, to prohibit the representing of any personage on the stage, which has not been dead more than twenty-five years, without the permission of the Minister of the Interior."

MORNING CHRONICLE—Mr. Goulburn charged Lord Althrop with the guilt (which must sit heavy on his soul) "of a departure from the principle upon which every Government has hitherto acted in the settlement of the Civil List." As might be expected also, the Right Hon. Gentleman objects to the reduction of pensions to 75,000*l.* a year, his opinion being that the prerogative of the Crown will thus be unduly and unfairly restricted. Considering the many claims of the Right Hon. Gentleman to popularity, his more than Roman virtue in renouncing them last night is not a little wonderful—"I never have been, and never will be the slave of popularity." It would have been a long time, we suspect, before pularity would have made the Right Hon. Gentleman Chancellor of the Exchequer, and quartered him on the public for a handsome retiring pension. Lord Bathurst and his colleague, Lord Melville, were also determined not to be slaves of popularity when they endeavoured to obtain such handsome superannuations for their sons. I hate being the slave of inebriety, says the drunkard, who reels home in the morning from his orgies. As long as the higher ranks can quarter their needy relatives on the public, as pensioners, they will all show the same noble disdain of popularity.

CHANGE OF TRAFFIC BY STEAM NAVIGATION.—A grazier from the heart of Ireland can, by means of steamers which ply incessantly between the Liffey and the Mersey, have actually an easier and cheaper access to markets than the Hampshire farmer, in the midst of all his maritime facilities. It is now common to slaughter cattle in Dublin for sale next day in the markets of Manchester, 150 miles distant.—*Mechanic's Magazine.*

Mr. Goldham attended on Wednesday at Guildhall, to pass some accounts, when he stated that the supply of fish at Billingsgate was now so abundant that the fish was almost given away, and if such quantities continued to be poured into the market the fishermen would not be able to live. Sir Peter Laurie remarked, that notwithstanding the low price at Billingsgate, the fishmongers at the west end of the town never made any reduction. Mr. Goldham thought this was excusable, as their customers required long credit, and their servants expected large allowances. A nobleman met his fishmonger the other day, and recognising him said, "How is it, Thomas, that you have lost my custom?" "Why, my Lord, I hardly know," replied Thomas, "except, indeed, it be that I allowed your steward but 30 per cent. on your bill, and that he has found somebody out who will allow him more."—*Morning Paper.*

CIRCUMSTANCE OF THE APPOINTMENT OF MR. BROUGHAM TO THE CHANCELLORSHIP.—On the night the late Ministry were beaten on the Civil List, a meeting of the principal Whigs took place, at which the present Chancellor was not invited to attend. At this meeting, however, it was almost immediately resolved that the withdrawal of his Reform motion was necessary; and Mr. W. Cavendish (the intended seconder) was deputed to request his concurrence. He indignantly refused; and under, it is presumed, a bitter sense of his party's distrust, made his first declaration in the House, that no change of Ministry could affect *him*. On the following morning (the 17th) a letter containing an offer of the Attorney-generalship was brought him; this he tore to pieces in the presence of the messenger, saying there was no answer; and the same evening made his second declaration in the House: "I speak with all respect of any future ministry; but I have nothing to do with them, but to respect; them I speak this for the information of those who may feel an interest in the matter." The Chancellorship was subsequently tendered; and, after some slight hesitation, accepted.—*Law Magazine.*

NEW POLITICAL UNION AT SHEFFIELD.—The first General Meeting of the Sheffield Political Union was held in the Town Hall on Monday last. Mr. T. A. Ward took the Chair; and explained at great length, the object of the Union. "We are now," said he, "on the eve of the day of Parlimentary Reform: but we fear that it will not be such a Reform as will satisfy the people of England. The boroughmongers will exert all their power to render it as weak and inefficient as possible."—Mr. B. Sayle moved that a political council of thirty members be elected for the present year.—Dr. Knight seconded the resolution.—Mr. Bramley said, "The objects of the Political Union are—to preserve the rights we have, and to restore those we have lost: to obtain Parliamentary Reform, and a redress of local and other grievances. We wish to see England happy—to destroy the monster corruption, which, like a nightmare, has sat upon her for ages past, and which has enfeebled her strength and impaired her health.—The resolution was then carried, and the Members of the Council named.—Mr. Palfreyman said that it was highly important, on the formation of such a Union, that the Members should, as early as possible, give a character to the institution, by expressing their sentiments on some important question; and for that purpose he proposed the subject of the Ballot. There was now a greater probability of obtaining Parliamentary Reform then ever was before presented; and ere long, there was little doubt that a very great extension of the elective franchise would be granted; but unless that boon was accompanied by the Ballot, he doubted whether it would not be a curse rather than a blessing. The chief object, in all elections, should be to ascertain the real opinion of the electors, which could only be done by allowing them to vote secretly. The present evils of bribery and oppression would by that means be avoided. The vote-purchasing candidate would not like to pay his money, unless he could have his purchased goods—the vote—delivered. This he could not do: and if he did try the plan of purchasing on one occasion, the great difference he would find between the votes purchased and those given would deter him from making a second trial. The Ballot was said to be un English. If the present scenes of riot, bribery, and oppression, were true pictures of what was English—then indeed, the Ballot was un-English. But the true friends of Reform would not be misled by such terms. In conclusion, Mr. Palfreyman proposed to convene an early meeting of the members to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the vote by Ballot. Mr. Dalton recommended that the mode of voting by Ballot should be adopted by the council.—Mr. Palfreyman, in reply, said, that the last observation made reminded him of an objection taken to the Ballot. If it were so good, its enemies said, why not take the votes in the House of Commons by Ballot. The cases were quite different. It was necessary that Members of Parliament should vote openly, and, the reason which made that open voting necessary were equally applicable to the political council. The members of [illegible] have taken upon themselves a trust, [illegible] only way in which the members could judge their performance of that trust, is by seeing how they gave their votes. The situation of an elector is totally different; he owes a duty to no individual; no man has a right to investigate his intentions, or to judge of his choise. [A general feeling of assent to this argument was exhibited by the meeting, and the intended motion was abandoned.] Mr. Palfreyman observed that the members of the political council had resolved (as he wished the members of all other councils would resolve) to pay their own expenses. The resolution was passed unanimously.

A significant caricature has been exhibited in *Paris*, and has attraced much attention. It represents a showman, who promises for the sum of eighteen millions of francs to exhibit one of the best of republics. Eighteen millions of francs is the amount of the civil list proposed to be given to Louis-Philippe; a sum nearly equal to that of the English civil list. The salary of the President of America is about 5,000*l.* per annum.

ENGLISH MANNERS IN EGYPT.—"I cannot express how civil the Turks, or rather Arab Turks are, at Alexandria. Perhaps, for the amusement of some people, you might like a description of a dinner given the other day by a Kershid Bey, to all the European consuls, and to which he gave me an invitation. He is a good-looking man, with a remarkably fine open countenance; was formerly a Mameluke slave, but, being a great favourite with the Pacha, is raised to the rank of General, and commands all the troops about Alexandria. We met at his house about twelve o'clock, and were entertained with music, dancers, wrestlers, and jugglers. At two o'clock, we were called up stairs to dinner. I was surprised on entering to find a long table laid out precisely in the English style, and wine in decanters, with glass services, saltcellars, &c. The feast commenced with soup, followed by fish, and so on to a second and third course. We drank wine with each other; healths and toasts went round; a few selected will show you what a change has taken place in the sons of Mahomet. 'The health of the Pacha;' then 'The European Sovereigns, his friends;' 'Philanthropy, benevolence, and good will between the subjects of the Pacha and the Europeans;' 'Success to the Arabs, and may they increase in Egypt;' and 'Civilization throughout the world,' was proposed by a young Arab Turk, a Lieutetant-Colonel. About 5 P. M. we broke up, all highly delighted with our day's entertainment."

Lord Mansfield would not permit parties to postpone causes, which were set down, on any account. The same rule should apply to Chancery causes. It is notorious that causes are set down in the Vice-Chancellor's Court, rather than before the Master of the Rolls, when it is designed that they should "hang up," as the phrase is. It is to be presumed that all the Judges are of adequate capacity to determine causes. If they be not capable, why does not Sir Edward Sugden, M. P. move for their removal?

DESPATCH IN CHANCERY.—The Master of the Rolls, having nearly completed his own list, has been requested by the Lord Chancellor to hear the last hundred causes upon the list of the Vice-Chancellor. His Honour has assented to this arrangement. It does not, however, please Sir Edward Sugden. He expressed a doubt, on Monday, whether there exists the power of interfering with the choice, which the parties had made, of the Judge before whom their causes should be heard, by transferring them from one Judge to another. The Lord Chancellor said the subject deserved grave consideration, but no arrangement had been finally made.

FORGIVENESS.—He that cannot forgive others, breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself, for every man hath need to be forgiven.—*Lord Herbert.*

LADY'S FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

[*From the Lady's Magazine.*]

COURT DRESS.—Owing to the announcement of so many Drawing-rooms, ingenuity has been diligently at work in devising novelties suitable to the occasion. The beautiful dress which was fully described in our last (but the plate of which, owing to an accident, was not such as it should have been, and is now repeated) is capable of a thousand varieties. The Chryseon fringe and ornaments are exhibited in all their brilliancy and splendour. The toque is of light blue velvet, ornamented with gold tissue leaves, and six ostrich plumes tipped with blue. A diamond chain with clasp crosses the forehead. Dress of rich satin, shot so at to produce the tints and reflections of mother-of-pearl. The corsage is made *en gerbe*, and trimmed round the bosom with a waved Chryseon, or gold band. Full blonde sleeves over berret short sleeves. The dress is also surrounded at the knees with the Chryseon, patent gold fringe. The gold that trimmed our pattern dress was of this beautiful material. The band may be of the patent silver, as, like the Chryseon, it neither tarnishes nor soils-a dress of the most delicate texture. The dress-makers at Brighton were, during the past month, introducing gold and silver in every possible manner on dresses of those who were honoured with invitations to the Palace.

EVENING DRESS.—Toque of light green figured velvet; scarf of blonde gauze, shot and striped with light green, and fringed with Chryseon gold. Dress of canary-coloured [illegible] figured with a rich pattern of a [illegible]d-colour. The corsage somewhat [illegible] the bosom, and draped with very [illegible] quilling of black net round the [illegible]lettes and elbow. Ruffles of black [illegible]ng white kid gloves: gold-co[illegible]ed [illegible]hoes, bound and sandaled with black ri[illegible]n; pearl ear-rings. The skirt of the dress very full, but without trimming. There is an endeavour made to introduce dresses with the skirts cut goring, and with less fulness; but this is wholly confined to robes.

WALKING DRESS.—There is nothing new in out-door costume, though it may be seen by our plates that there are striking and beautiful novelties in evening dress. Pelisses are made as plainly as possible; the skirt is without trimming; the corsage simply folds on the bust; there is not the slightest variation in the sleeves; and a cloak, or thick fancy boa, is worn over the pelisse, according to the temperature of the day. Round hats, with cut ribands and bows of black blonde, and feathers, for carriage custume.

DINNER DRESS.—Hat of pale blue satin, worn far back on the head; in front is a coronet of tulle points, edged and veined with pale blue satin; from this springs two long white ostrich feathers. Robe of wood-coloured satin. Deep shoulder-pieces nearly cover the tops of the full tulle sleeves, and meet under a pearl brooch; over these folds a low chemisette of rich British lace, the edge of which is wrought beautifully in scollops. The dress is bordered down the front, round the shoulders and bottom, with narrow swansdown, beneath which appears a floss silk fringe. Pearl ear-rings and braceletts. White satin shoes.

BALL DRESS -The hair dressed with bows and braids mingled; two or three pink gauze bows are placed high on the back of the head, and two smaller near the brow on the right side; three small Paradise plumes are put on the left; a row of pearls crosses the forehead from right to left; this style of head-dress, both in the arrangement of the hair and disposal of the ornaments, is exquisite. The corsage of the dress consists of an elegant white lisse chemisette, made round to the bosom, with longitudinal plaits to the waist; long sleeves of the same material. Skirt of *gazed' Orient* of a pale mallow colour, trimmed at the knees with long satin points of the same colour as the dress, headed by a beautiful cord of the Chryseon gold; the points are edged with a looped trimming of the same gold. A large gauze bow is fastened on the front of the row of vandykes, and another just beneath it, connected together by Chryseon cords. Deep points of satin fall over the shoulders, and gradually diminish to the waist. Similar points finish the wrists. Necklace, bracelets, and waist-buckle, of moon-stones set in wrought gold. Black satin shoes, and white gloves.

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